### N. C. DEMOCRAT, CHARLOTTE, WESTERN

# PEACE OR WAR.

# aviLOTTE, N. C. Cht for the Charlotte Democrat. POWER ROUND PEA CULTURE. WOECOTT'S HILL, New Hanover co., N. C. April 8, 1861.

Democrat.

to write you some account of the Ground Pea it is now, in less than ninety days. The first blow culture in this region. I will endeavor to comply will destroy its credit and render it wholly bankbriefly with your wish. In doing so, I only give rupt. As a money operation therefore, it will not an outline of the method of culture, as I have not pay-and that consideration is never lost sight of time to go minutely into the subject.

now about one hundred thousand bushels are the White House at Washington. annually produced. These are mostly sold in the From another gentleman you will hear that short.

planting begins.

dle to the last of April. The land is first flushed tions. hoe and the sweep. The latter is a double-winged may befall him.-Richmond Whig. instrument-the wings meeting in front at a point forming an angle of about forty-live degrees. It is of varying widths, adapted to the different stages of growth in the crop. At first when the plants are small we use a sweep about ninetcen or twenty inches in width, but as the plants extend, follow, removing every spear of grass and all with men. About the last of September or early in October | tyranny, and the people of South Carolina, defendpea digger-a sort of one-winged sweep, the wing a people. being long enough to extend under the plant, cutting the tap-root and loosening the whole plant from the ground. The latter is then easily and rapidly lifted out of the ground by hand and dropped back to remain some two days until sufficiently dry for stacking, which is done pretty much after the manner of stacking fodder. The winbut a crop of less than five or six thousand bush- and the latter simply as from Washington. els will not justify the use of such machinery. picking off. One great incidental profit is the amount of pork which the planter can fatten. Every acre, after the crop is taken from it, will fatten from one hogs in good growing order until the crop is dry, then turn them in and they will be ready for pairing to Oregon, Capt. Talbot has returned slaughter by the middle of January. The vines with despatches, it is said, for Gov. Pickens and make a tolerable food for cattle. . We consider fifty bushels per acre a good crop, though some planters make a greater average than this. A great deal of land however is planted in this crop which does not yield exceeding thirty bushels per acre. Not half our farming lands in this region are suited to the production of peanuts, and though I have travelled some I have it. The labor of cultivation, harvesting, &c., being very great, a planter who can make pro-'hand is doing very well. When the crop falls as Fort Sumter. low as twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre it The vessel conveying the supplies is no doubt ceases to pay. Yours truly, R. K. B.

We have never heard a greater diversity of opinion on any subject than that in respect to the policy of the administration towards the seceded States. 18th : Will it be peaceful, will it be warlike? occupies all thought and baffles all conjecture. One gentleman will tell you that common sense dictates that it must be peaceful. The administration (he says) is poor in men and money, and under the W. J. Yates, Esq .- Dear Sir: You request me operation of the Morrill tariff, it will be poorer than

The production of this nut as a staple crop was leads to bankruptcy, will precipitate all the Borintroduced here some twenty-five years ago, and der Slave States into the Southern Confederacy, has gradually extended along the sea coast until and possibly precipitate Mr Lincoln himself from

Wilmington market at prices varying from one nothing but war will save the Black Republican dollar to one dollar and seventy-five cents per party at the North from dissolution and ruin, and bushel. The latter is regarded as a very high that its preservation will be chiefly purchased by figure and is only reached when the crop falls very sacrificing the public peace; that the loss from diminished revenue, and the destruction of trade The kind of land adapted to this crop is a light under the Morrill tariff, can only be made up by oak and hickory soil. Pine land is too sterile, and plunder and spoilation at the South; that war will clay land too difficult of cultivation, besides being supply the means of feeding the famishing operaalmost sure to make a large dark colored, badly tives of the Northern factories, at the same time filled nut of poor flavor, which is of slow sale and that it gratifies the inveterate and ingrained maligsmall profit. It is a very exhausting crop, and nity of the Puritanic heart; that Mr Lincoln is hence great pains and labor are bestowed on compelled to pursue one of two courses, either remanuring. This is done with the scrapings of cognize the independence of the Confederate States the oak and hickory woods and with mud from and treat with them as with a foreign power, or the salt marshes bordering the Sound, and from make war upon them. We have no evidence, if fresh water ponds when partially dried up. To untrammelled by his party, that he possesses the keep up the standard of fertility we find that lime | manliness and courage, and patriotism to pursue also is necessary. This is obtained from the the first course; and all his apparent inactivity Sound by burning oyster shells in kilns, and is and real vigor in naval and military movements then distributed at the rate of from twenty-five to prove that he has determined on the last; that the fifty bushels per acre. It is usual to follow the simultaneous assembling at Washington of several pea nut crop with rye, and then two years of fal- Black Republican Governors from adjacent States, low. In that time a good growth of weeds spring would indicate that they were parties of some up and when turned under in the Fall scason are military demonstration to be made against the pretty well rotted by the following Spring when South, or to shelter Washington city, while the hated Pretorians who now occupy the Metropolis, The proper season for planting is from the mid- are removed to some theatre of more active opera-

up five or six inches in depth, then laid off in There are still other opinions entertained by checks, about two and a half feet square, with a other gentlemen, to wit : that in view of the party block plow. At each intersection, two pea kernels objections to a decided pacific policy, and the emare dropped and covered to the depth of four barrassments attending a war-like one, Mr Lincoln inches. Replanting follows, and the business of will attempt a middle course, do nothing, drift as cultivation commences. We have but two im- the current may bear him, heedless of the anxieplements for this purpose-the common weeding ties of the country, and take whatever fortune

### -----FORT SUMTER.

# FARMING IN TEXAS.

We copy the following from a letter to the Hillsboro Recorder, dated Walker county, Texas, March

"I must say I was somewhat disappointed in the appearance of this country. I did not expect to see hardly any poor land, but find large quantities of it barren sandy ridges and post oak glades, yet on these hills and glades to-day, the grass is ankle high, and the stock which have wintered on cane in the river and creek bottoms are coming out and literally covering the whole. Here everything is belled, from the horse down to the hog, and from morning till night you can hear but little else than the ringing of bells. The best lands that I have seen yet are river bottoms. When cleared and cultivated, they seldom fail to bring a bale of cotton to the acre, and from fifty to sixty bushels of corn. The soil, when once broken, is very light, and easily cultivated. Before cleared the growth is large, and stands very thick, of the usual diversities that you see on river lands in North Carolina. The cane on these lands, in some places, is from fifteen to twenty feet high, and so thick that you could not thrust a walking cane through it. The next best lands are the prairie, or stiff, black lands. These are generally in small bodies, say from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five acres together, without any growth except a mott of post oaks here and there, some few red haw bushes, and cactus in any quantity. You have only to fence these lands, which is easily done, as there is plenty of timber surrounding them, deaden the few post oaks and begin your plowing, which requires a good team, and a different plow from any I have ever seen in North Carolina. If taken in proper order, the sward will run fifty feet without breaking, and after a rain upon it will pulverize and become as light as an ash-bank ; if too dry, it is almost impossible to break them, and exceedingly hard on man and beast. You can hardly keep the plow in the ground, it is constantly jumping and kicking like an unbroke Mustang. This land produces equal to the bottom lands, and is said to stand a drought better. The next lands in cultivation are the sandy lands, and not so generally cultivated, as they require more rain, which, for the last few years, has been very scarce. I have no hesitation in saying that, from my observation the above described lands, with a very moderate season, will produce more crops than a man can possibly gather. By a little attention vegetables can be raised in great abundance, both for summer and winter use. We have both spring and well water; some also have cisterns. The latter I consider best, especially on the bleak land, as frequently in digging you get limestone water, some

## THE REAL STRUGGLE.

determined. The South has the commanding po-

sition and can achieve an easy victory. The pro-

tective Morrill Tariff of the North, has to meet a

Revenue Tariff of the Confederate States. Alrea-

dy have we observed the effect upon European na-

prejudiced against us as the people of the North.

commercial and manufacturing interests have de-

veloped the friendly feelings so soon manifested.

And when, in addition to the exaction of duties

he Confederate States impose prohibitory duties

upon importations from our untriendly neighbors

north of Mason and Dixon's Line, the same con-

verting influence will establish itself in the minds

and hearts of the foreigners near as we have be-

held working upon those afar off. Palpable, press-

ing interest will overcome abstract theories about

the North, sorry for itself under the disastrous ef-

fects of this war of policy, which not only must

bring it into sharp competition with the starving

labor, abounding capital and great enterprise of

and insuperable disadvantage-the North will be

glad to gain the attitude of a friendly power by

making terms with the Confederate States. We

only fear that some of them will not be content

not to embrace us. It will be unnecessary to sack

Philadelphia, New York and Boston with South-

ern troops, and will be much cheaper.- Charleston

Incendiary Appointments to Office .- The ap-

pointment of the most incendiary abolitionists to

office sufficiently indicates the real character and

purpose of the Administration. Burlingame, who

openly declared in Congress that we should have

the following is a specimen:

John Brown Administration.

of Gen. Twiggs in Texas.

fire.".

Mercury.

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. Telegraphic dispatches from Washington furnish the We will assuredly have to wage a war upon our following items: Northern enemies. But it will be a war of politi-

John M. Botts, on Saturday, had three hour's cal economy and commercial policy. The "irreprivate conference with Lincoln. He will not repressible conflict" must be fought out. But duties peat what Lincoln said to him, but can speak on imports will be the field of battle, and there will the scale of battle be turned. The Northern freely of his own remarks. He advised Lincoln to pursue a strong policy, telling him he was be-Government may send for officers and consult entween two mill-stones. He also recommended gineers. They may send provisions, and troops, him to call a National Convention, with a view of and mortars, and guns, and bombshells and shot arranging terms of separation, and with an underto sea. They may sail about extensively, reinforce standing to have the treaty with Mexico, France, Fort Pickens, Key West and Tortugas; they may Spain and England to guarantee the integrity of cruise about the Gulf, and examine the British, Cuba, and that the Confederate States shall never French and Spanish fleets. But their voyages are acquire a foot of Mexican territory. vain and ineffective. The result of the struggle Major Ben. McCulloch's operations in Virginia between the North and South will be otherwise

caused great disquietude. The Administration and General Scott firmly believe it a matter of sufficient magnitude to call the attention of the Cabinet to it. There is no doubt that the Administration will take immediate steps to repel any invasion.

tions, and yet they are as ignorant and nearly as It is understood that the Administration have but little hope of saving any of the border States. All the departments have been doubly guarded and barricaded, the guards bearing loaded muskets. Great apparent alarm is exhibited by the Federal aggreeably moderate from all the rest of the world, authorities.

It is reliably reported that Secretary Chase is to be appointed to the Supreme Court. Mr Cameron is to be transferred to the Treasury Department. Mr J. M. Botts will probably take the War Department.

All the companies of this city have been mustered into service, and are at their armories, awaiting African privileges ; will smooth down ruffled arpublic barracks and quarters, which will soon be rogance, and cool even the fiery desire for a war of arms, if it existed. In two years from this time prepared.

It is evident that a standing army is to overawe Maryland and Virginia, while the attempt is being made to subjugate the Confederate States. The most intense excitement prevails in New European nations, but actually put it at a positive York, and stocks are tumbling down.

> WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The mustering in of volunteers on the call of the Government was on- posite the Bank of Charlotte. ly partially successful. Numbers were fearful of being called away to fight; others were unwilling to take the oath, being apprehensive that they would be compelled to fight against Maryland and Virginia, in case they secede.

Leading Republicans openly assert that the whole naval and military outfit is to operate in Charleston Harbor.

The public buildings and every avenue approaching Washington was guarded last night.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 10 .- Gov. Curtin toan anti-slavery God, an anti-slavery Bible, and an day announced to the Legislature that President anti-slavery Constitution, is given a first class Lincoln had written him that he has information

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON .- We had the pleas. are during the past week, of conversing with many of the citizens of Charleston. Without any exception, they expressed their confidence in the future prospects of the city. The Spring business has been the largest ever known. More than sey, en hundred new merchants had visited the city. representing all the Confederate States. Of the several descriptions of goods, the stock have been ample for the demand. Should the promise of the future be realized, many new houses of large means and experience will be opened in the city to par ticipate in the fall trade.

RICHMOND, VA., April 10 .- The Convention on yesterday resolved that Virginia recognized the separate independence of the seceded States, and that they be treated as an independent powerthat proper laws be passed to effect a separation

B. R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE,) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS

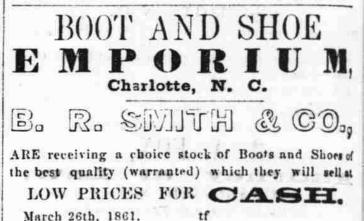
AND SHOES Leather, Calf-Skins and Shoe-Findings,

CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 26, 1861.

## North Carolina made Boots and Shoes.

B. R. SMITH & CO. have just received and will keep constantly on hand, AT MANUFACTURER'S RETAIL PRICES, a good supply of Boots and Shoes made at Thomasville, N. C They are thought by many to be superior to any Northern-made Boot or Shoe. TRY THEM. They are warranted to be of the

best material and will not rip. Call and examine this work at B. R. Smith's Boot and Shoe Emporium op-March 26, 1861. ... trainer the state



# OLD ABE IN DANGER.

The Nothern Republican journals are growing nervous about the possession of the federal capital. The Southern "rebcls," we are told, threaten

We clip the following from the Charleston papers of the 9th. The Mercury says:

WAR DECLARED .- Our authorities, yesterday encroaching on the intermediate spaces, it is ne- evening, received notice from Lincoln's Governcessary to use a smaller size, from fifteen to seven- ment, through a special messenger from Washingteen inches in width. Some very good planters | ton, that an effort would be made to supply Fort use three different sizes, ranging from fifteen to Sumter with provisions, and that if this were pertwenty inches wide After "sweeping" the hoes mitted, no attempt would be made to reinforce it

weeds. This process is repeated every two or We have partially submitted to the insolent three weeks until the plants, having covered most military domination of a handfull of men in our of the ground, cannot be further cultivated with- bay for over three months after the declaration of out injury. A crop usually receives four or five our independence of the United States. The obworkings with sweep and hoes-the sweep running | ject of that self-humiliation has been to avoid in both directions, one set of furrows crossing the the effusion of blood, while such preparation was others at right angles. This greatly diminishes made to render it causeless and useless. It seems the labor of the hoe force. No dirt should be we have been unable, by discretion, forbearance placed on the plant. I make this remark in pass- | and preparation, to effect the desired object, and ing, because I know that a notion prevails very that now the issue of battle is to be forced upon generally that this is necessary. About the last us. The gage is thrown down, and we accept the of July the crop is "laid by." The whole surface challenge. We will meet the invader, and the is then very soon covered with a dense mass of God of Battles must decide the issue between the green, and presents a very beautiful appearance. hostile hirelings of Abolition hate and Northern

the pea vines begin to show specks, to drop their ing their freedom and their homes. We hope that rich green into a more brownish hue. This indi- such a blow will be struck in behalf of the South cates that they are ripening. Digging then com- that Fort Sumter and Charleston harbor will be mences. This is done with an implement called a remembered at the North as long as they exist as

### The Courier has the following:

RETURN OF CAPT. T. TALBOT -Capt. T. Tal bot, who left Fort Sumter on the 5th inst., ostensibly to fill an appointment in Oregon, returned last evening to this city, in company with one Mr R. S. Chew, acting in the capacity of a peculiar, ter's work for the " trash force" is to pick off the and, as yet, undisclosed character. On their arrierop from the vines. On some large plantations val, they registe ed their names at the Charleston this is done by machinery driven by steam power; Hotel, the former as Capt. T. Talbot, U. S. A., It appears that whether there was truth or not Three bushels per day is a task for a full hand in in the statement that Capt. Talbot had been appointed to a post in Oregon, the readers of the Courier will remember that our despatches stated that on his arrival at Washington he was closeted with the the Cabinet, and also held a long conferto two hogs. We have only therefore to keep our ence with General Scott. The result of his departure from Fort Sumter, is that, instead of re-

> Major Anderson. Shortly after his arrival Talbot had a private conference with Gov. Pickeus and Gen Beauregard.

The result of the conference has not transpired but it is well kown that Talbot and his companion received no permit to visit Fort Sumter. They returned last evening to Washington. It is stated, however, in well informed quarters, that the never seen any land out of this region adapted to despatches are to the effect that an unarmed storeship has been sent to this harbor, avowedly and in fact expressly stated in the despatches, solely visions and cultivate four acres in pea nuts to the for the purpose of victualling and provisioning

> conveyed by a naval force intended to protect the demonstration, and if need be to attempt to effectuate it. Every preparation to meet such an event was made by the authorities, and orders issued to the military to be ready to move at the shortest notice.

attempt will be made at reinforcing Fort Sumter with men, or to supply Major Anderson with provisions, without the authorities of the State first being informed of the fact. That notice has prolably been given last evening by Capt. Talbot.

of which I consider very unpalateable, and to those unaccustomed to the use of it, very unwholesome. I cannot speak in too high praise of the inhabitants. As far as I have seen, I find far more intelligence and morality than I could expect in a new country, and have received much kindness and hospitality at their hands.

The Trinity river is the best navigation we have, but by no means reliable. Boats have run regularly this winter from Galveston, and the navigation always good to Liberty, about fifty miles below here. We have Railroads in progress, which will run through this county, and completed to Navasota, fifty-five miles from this place. When completed, freights will be greatly reduced, and both dry goods and groceries will be much cheapened. The price of dry goods and groceries at present ranges very high, and the cash system adopted for the latter. We have no banks in the State except the bank of the Sabine River, which, in the days of the Republic of Texas, paid a large amount of debts to old States without any renewal. no paper money in use but Louisiana, and that to a limited extent.

We have an abundance of game, and although I am exceedingly fond of hunting, I have not killed or shot at a deer. I often see them in droves around my fields, also turkeys, wild cats and wolves, a few bears, and fish in great abundance. I have a neighbor who fed a large family of negroes last week on fish, and is still catching large quantities every day. We have a few large rattle snakes, plenty of cotton mouths, centrepedes, terantulas and stinging lizzards, and a few more fleas than there is in any other country on earth.

I am living on a farm, fifteen miles from Huntsville, the county seat of Walker, and two miles of New Port, on the Trinity river. I commenced planting corn the 21st of February-it is coming up-some of the neighbors who planted earlier have commenced weeding. I expect to begin to plant cotton in a few days; the trees are in full foliage, and I think that the weather of this month represents May in North Carolina. We have had one or two frosts since we have been here, but quite light; the only cold I have felt is a Norther, although not severe enough to injure vegetation, the wind is quite cold and piercing. The spring, so far, is considered a very wet one, but not more forward than usual.

### ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

We put no faith in the rumor that England and France have been sounded by the agents of the Abolition Government at Washington as to their purpose towards the new Government at Montgomery, and that these agents have returned and report that "both of these countries have set their faces against the Southern Confederacy, and will in no manner recognize or assist it." Lincoln has been in office but little over one month, there has been no time for agents to be appointed and ascertain the views of those Governments and return; and, besides, every indication from the press of Paris and London leads to the belief that the interests of both countries will compel their ulti-

England dare not and France would not. When ladies, who have pledged themselves, in the event and however singular it may appear, we learn from we say England dare not, we simply mean that the men are called into service, to protect Dr Morrall that the negro is now perfectly well.

Mission; Joshua R. Giddings, who would think he of a design to attack Washington City. He has was doing God service by cutting the throat of asked the Legislature to appropriate half a million every slave-holder, is sent as Consul-General to of dollars for arms.

Canada; and the New York Tribune, which has SECESSION IN NEW MEXICO-Gov. Rencher been waging a war of extermination against the institutions of the South for the last twenty years, heads it-Fort Marcy in possession of the Revoand defending John Brown with all its might, lutionists .- A letter in the St. Louis Republican fattens five of its editors upon missions abroad. dated "Los Vegas, New Mexico, March 12th," George. S. Fogg, who is to supercede Mr Fay as says an express arrived at that place from Col. Resident Minister at Berne, was editor of the In- Fauntleroy, U. S. military commander, with orders dependent Democrat at Concord, N. H., of whose to the commander at Fort Union to prepare for deconservatism, humane and patriotic sentiment, fence. It is stated that on the 11th the people of the capital of the territory, Santa Fe, (Americans "The cure for slavery prescribed by Redpath is and Mexicans) well armed and in great numbers the only infalliable remedy, and men must foment at once seized and now hold Fort Marcy. The insurrection among the slaves, in order to cure the commander of the Fort declined to surrender it, vil. It can never be done by concessions and but while he was remonstrating with the populace compromises. It is a great evil, and must be the citizen soldiery rushed upon the works and in overcome by still greater ones. It is positive and ten minutes they were in possession of it. Gov. imperious in its approaches, and must be overcome Rencher (formerly of North Carolina) was the by equally positive forces. You must commit an prime mover in these proceedings, and he now has assault to arrest a burglar, and slavery is not ar- charge of all the military equipments and public rested without a violation of law and the cry of property. Everybody is surprised at this well concocted and efficient coup d' armes. In brief, New Such is the character of the appointees of the Mexico now has declared for and practically affiliated with Texas and the South, and the United States is suddenly ignored and our allegiance CHARLESTON, April 10 .- The Convention ad-

changed. Arizona also absolves her allegiance on the 16th inst.

Anderson Refuses to Surrender .-- Charleston, VOTING ON CONSTITUTIONS .- In reply to the April 11, 9 p. m.-Gen. Beauregard's aids, Messrs. taunts that the people of the Southern Confedera-Clesnut and Lee, returned from Fort Sumter at 8 cy have had no vote upon the new Constitution, o'clock. Anderson refuses to surrender the fortit is sufficient to say that the plan pursued by them it being inconsistent with his honor and his duty to was the one adopted in the ratification of the his country. The fort will probably be attacked

Eighteen hundred troops from Mississippi arrived at Pensacola on the 7th inst. It is believed that there are about 6,000 men now there.

HONOR AND FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE .--We see it stated that a purse of \$10,000 has been raised by some wealthy gentlemen of Mississippi, which will be given to the first member of the used, or no charges made. "Mississippi Rifles" who puts his feet on Fort value of its real estate, or one-third of the entire Pickens in time of war. "Look to your laurels, gentlemen."

> TREASON IN NEW YORK .- The New York Evening Post says : "Certain prominent representatives of the cottonocracy in this city, have concocted a treasonable circular urging the people to accept the infamous proposition of Mayor Wood, and to declare the city part and parcel of the Confederacy of Jefferson Davis.

A REMARKABLE SURGICAL CASE .- Some six weeks ago, a negro man, belonging to a gentleman near Granville, in a fight received a cut in the breast, (an account of which was published in this paper.) through which a portion of the liver pro-FEMALE VOLUNTEERS .- The Holly Springs truded. Some hours elapsed before the attend-

FARMER'S, LOOK OUT !

JNO. J. WHITE.

Mebanesville, Alamance co., N. C.

March 26th, 1861.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Lonergan, lec'd, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment to the undersigned,

And all p rsons having claims against said estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, S. M. HOWELL, Adm'r. March 12, 1861. 1m

# State of N. Carolina, Union county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Jan'y Term, 1861. The following is a list of the tracts of Land returned nto Court by C. Austin, Sheriff, to be sold for the taxes due for the years hereinafter specified, viz:

One tract listed by P. W. Grout, containing 169 acres, lying on the waters of Crooked Creek; taxes due for 1856, '57, '58 and '59. One tract listed by John J. Hale, containing 240

acres, lying on the waters of Richardson's creek; tares due for 1858 and '59.

One tract listed by Marquis Matto, containing 100 acres, lying on the waters of Lane's creek; taxes due for the years 1856, '57, '58 and '59.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that P. W. Gront, John J. Hale and Marquis Matto reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by he Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, for six successive weeks, notifying said nonresident defendants that their tracts of land have been

cturned into Court to be sold for taxes due thereon. Witness, J. F. Hough, clerk of our said Court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1861, and

in the 85th year of our Independence. J. F. HOUGH, Clerk. 56-6t pr adv \$6.

# G. R. HARDING, WATOB MAKER & JEWELES

### Lincolnton, N. C.,

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding counties, that he has permanently located in the town of Lincolnton, where he will carry on the

Watch and Jewelry Business In all its various branches. Strict attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. All fine Watches warranted to give satisfaction, if well

List of prices for Work.

Mainspring and cleaning watch, \$2.50; jewels, cap and foot, each, 75c.; cap foot-hold jewel, each, \$1,50 hair-springs, \$1.25; chains, \$1.50; mending chains, 50c. tooth and wheel 50c.; pivots, \$1; cylinders, \$4; Staves, \$2.75; virges, \$2.50; screws, 25c.; case springs 75r; clicks and rachets, 75c.; glasses, 50c. All other work will average the same prices. Persons leaving work

can know the prices before it is done. Persons in the country having clocks or other work for Repair, will address me by letter if they cannot

come themselves. I will attend to work promptly. All kinds of Gun-smith work done at short notice

and on reasonable terms. Give mea call, and I will guarantee satisfaction. G. R. HARDING.

Lincolnton, Feb. 26, 1861

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co. OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 24th, 1860.

## To the Public.

THE ARRANGEMENTS for a line of first class Steam Ships between New York and Wilmington, and from Philadelphia via New York to Wilmington, 18 connection with this Road, having been fully complet ed, we are now prepared to say to our old custometh as well as to our new ones who feel willing to give " this, the only purely North Carolina line, a trial, ship your goods by this route.

Try us, and if you are not well treated we shall not expect you to come again this way. We have added largely to our rolling stock this year, and are prepared to place goods in Raleigh and Charlotte, Morganton, Asheville, and at all intermediat Money, Time and Timber Saved. points in such time as will give entire satisfaction, I have the right to sell VANDEMARK'S PORTABLE without breaking bulk at Goldsboro'. Extra train FENCE, made without posts, in the counties of Alawill be run in connection with each Steamer. There will be a Steamer once a week from October mance, Randolph, Rockingham, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. CHEATNESS, durability, and convenience are its chief advantages. We recommend 1st. Preight through guaranteed lower than any other line, it being in proportion to the length of the Railroad

TAXATION IN NEW YORK .- It is said that the taxes of New York city now amount to twelve million of dollars, equal to two per cent. of the rental, which is about thirty-six millions. This taxation exceeds, by two millions per annum, the

entire cost of governing Great Britain at the time of the last revolution. When the Morrill tariff begins to exert its inevitable influence upon New York commerce, the Empire city will be involved in universal bankruptcy.

ourned to-day, subject to the call of the President.

A resolution was adopted, approving of the course

It is said that real estate has depreciated so much in certain portions of New York, that a mansion on Fifth Avenue, valued at \$45,000, was sold a few days ago, for \$20,000, and one of the most magnificent stores, recently erected on Broadway, with the expectation of being rented for from \$35,-

000 to \$40,000, will not command \$15,000. Herald learns that the county of Chickasaw, Miss., ing physician, Dr. G. W. Morrall, saw the patient, has ten companies of volunteer soldiers ready to during which time the wound had so much inflammate recognition of Southern independence. As be mustered into the service of the State. It ed that it was necessary to amputate the protrudto "setting their faces" against the South, if by adds that, in addition to these, "the county has a ing portion of the organ in order to close the incithat expression is meant active hostility against it, regularly-officered and drilled company of young sion. This operation was accordingly performed,

her dependence upon cotton, which has always their homes and families during their absence, and The curious can examine the vital extract by tal. The Southern "rebels," we are told, threaten its seizure, and intend in a short time to drive out "Uncle Abe" and all his followers. That they South; and when we say that France would not, but of the army of Mississippi."

United States Constitution when the work of the | to-night. framers was submitted to Conventions of the people in the several States, and their affirmative votes deemed a sufficient sanction. Madison, Hamilton, Randolph, Mason, the Pinckneys and Rutledges, all did this.

have grounds for such fears, the New York Post (rep.) publishes the following extract of a letter said to be from "a gentleman of high position" in Washington :

"The possession of the seat of Government by the Southern Confederacy is an event most coufi-The wife of a United States Senator told me an anecdote illustrative of the purposes of the President of the Southern Confederacy. He holds a would give him what he gave for it. He replied, "that so far from relinquishing my (his) pew, I bearing my name.' A lady just from Montgomemessage must I bear from you to your lady friends institutions of fifteen States of the Union. in Washington ?" She replied, 'Tell them I shall be happy to receive their calls at the White House some two months hence."

teer military was called out for inspection this morning, the object being to draft into the service of the Government a full Regiment. There is inpromising .- High Point Reporter. tense excitement here.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NORTHERN FOREIGN dently predicted to take place within sixty days. MINISTERS .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald learns that the instructions which Mr Seward is proposing to the new Northern Ministers who are to represent us at the various very eligible pew in Rev Mr Hall's church, and a Courts of Europe, are of the most anti-slavery lady, wishing to obtain it, wrote to him that she kind, disparaging the Southern Republic, misrepresenting its institutions, and ridiculing the idea of its being able to maintain itself. It is the first have ordered an engraved plate to be affixed to it time in the history of this Government that the Secretary of State has sent out to Europe in the ry, in taking leave of Mrs. Davis, asked, 'And what form of instructions, libels against the domestic

nanimity and sympathy with the South which we have never received from England.

we ascribe to that great and gallant people a mag-"MILLERISM" REVIVED .- Through many parts of Canada the excitement in reference to the

"end" of the world is being again revived, and new prophets of the Miller school are springing CROPS IN GEORGIA .- We are in receipt of acup, who assume to have discovered that the Savicounts from nearly every quarter of the State, and our's second appearance on the earth will positiveour general conclusion is, that never before were ly take place in 1868. Quite a remarkable lecture the fence to saw-mill owners, farmers and all who have lines. our planters and farmers more fully up with the upon the subject has recently been delivered by fences to make. We will sell Farm or County Rights. seasons in the work on their estates. The ground the Rev. Mr Baxter, the Episcopal clergyman of A circular, stating cost, plan of building, &c., sent free was broken early, and consequently, was in excel-Owandages, C. W. The reverend gentleman to any address on application to lent condition to receive the seed. Corn planting brought up quite a series of data to defend his in the uplands was pretty well completed in the past month, while in many localities the plant has theory, and mentioned no less than thirteen different chronological periods whose termini, accordreached above the top of the grownd, and is growing vigorously. The fall crops, such as wheat, ing to the revelation, would be brought to an end in 1868. Mr B. also advanced the idea that Christ

oats, &c., which were supposed to have been seri-

whole earth. publican.

y, in taking leave of Mrs. Davis, asked, 'And what nessage must I bear from you to your lady friends n Washington ?" She replied, 'Tell them I shall be happy to receive their calls at the White House ome two months hence." WASHINGTON, April 10th.—The whole volun-WASHINGTON, April 10th.—The whole volun-

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3m

All goods shipped by steamers or sailing vessels, and landed on Company's wharves, forwarded either way free of commissions, wharfage or drayage. The steam ers land all goods on the Company's wharves. Produce-Wheat, Dried Fruit, Ores, &c., are format ded free of all charges but the regular freights, and they are as low as the lowest.

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March 19, 1861.

THE GREAT DRAWBACK to persons emigrating the extreme south and western country, is the fear they have of Fever and Ague-the most direful of all diseases. ceived the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as

March 26th.